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Evening

The Die Is Cast, Let's Fight to the Last!

Never Sheathe the Sword Until Victory Is Won

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Press Comments

Thursday, January 13

ASAHI—Deal Painful Blow to Anglo-American Forces

MAINICHI—The Soviet Union, U.S., Britain and The Minor Nations Group

Deal Painful Blow to Anglo-American Forces

ASAHI—The United States and Britain are taking pains to advertise their plans for an invasion of Western Europe for the development of a second front. Not only the press of these two countries but the newspapers of neutral countries, too, are busily reporting and commenting on activities purporting to be preparations for the major adventure. In the present state of Europe, it is not to be doubted that a decision on the field will decide the general course of the war and that even the outcome of the struggle on the Eastern Front will ultimately be decided by the success or failure of the second front campaign which now seems imminent.

Consequently, if this second front is formed on a really large scale, victory or defeat there must be sufficient to decide the issue of the European War as a whole. This is now common knowledge the world over.

We cannot predict, however, exactly when the anti-Axis forces will launch the initial attack or attacks but we would not be far wrong if we put it in the spring, say, three or four months hence. At any rate, information regarding the projected second front is now most briskly and variedly received and, even before any judgment as to the time or place of the invasion campaign can be made, there already are views, optimistic and pessimistic, expressed in various quarters as to the possible result of the operations.

We cannot but consider such an attitude over-hasty. It would be scunder to think simply that the United States and Britain are now carefully preparing for the great campaign to decide the issue of the European War. They are fully aware of the defense system already built up by the Germans, the so-called solid Grand Fortress of Europe. It is quite natural that they should be making their preparations with such thoroughness, inasmuch as they have had ample experience with the stiff resistance of the Germans on the Italian front since September last year.

Masterly strategy coupled with skilled execution of it are essential for success in warfare but careful preparations are equally important. Napoleon was able to inflict such crushing defeats on the enemy whenever he fought because he took infinite pains to make the most complete preparations before taking the field. Thus, even if a tone of caution is more or less felt in Britain, we must not despise the British for timidity and be taken off guard in consequence.

Nor must we forget that the Americans are waxing positive in their operations against the Germans. The intensified air raids on German cities may be regarded as this positive turn in their tactics. It appears that the United States is all for a major campaign of invasion in Western Europe. General Dwight Eisenhower has been appointed the supreme commander of the forces for this invasion and the disposition of American forces has been made in such a way as to leave no doubt of the eagerness with which they are awaiting the opportunity to strike.

We expect, however, that the Germans by their masterly strategy and gallant fighting will demonstrate the foolhardy nature of the American offensive by smashing and tearing to pieces the huge army hurled against the Grand Fortress. While, on the other hand, we must guard against headlong and reckless operations on the field, we know that it is important to take the initiative if we are to win. Lacking the spirit of enterprise, the most solid and impregnable of fortresses are bound to fall. We are sure that the Germans under Field Marshal Erwin Rommel are not content to remain negative and defensive but are watching alertly for an opportune moment to deal the Anglo-American forces a painful blow from which they would not be able to recover for the duration.

The Soviet Union, U.S., Britain and The Minor Nations Group

MAINICHI SHIMBUN—What may be conceived to have been arranged between the Anglo-American camp and the Soviet Union at the Moscow and Teheran Conferences have recently come to be translated into action. The Polish border issue is one such indication. The moment the Red Army crossed the

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136 ENEMY RAIDERS SMASHED BY REICH IN HUGE AIR BATTLE

German Defense Wins Greatest Sky Struggle Fought in War Annals

NEW STRATEGY SUCCESSFUL SEEN

Domei

LISBON, January 12.—The number of American planes shot down during the daylight raid on northwestern Germany on Tuesday has been ascertained thus far as 136 enemy aircraft as reports revealed that 12 escorting fighter planes have been downed in addition to 124 heavy bombers, Berlin dispatches disclosed.

Military quarters in Berlin stated that these figures are not final and described Tuesday's encounter as the "greatest air battle of the war."

London reports concurred with the German that this air battle which lasted for three hours was the "largest in the history of aviation." The official British communique claimed that 64 aircraft, including 59 four-motored United States bombers and five fighters, were lost during Tuesday's raid on Germany.

The British communique added that the "defense was heavy and fierce dog-fights occured." It is said that over 700 Flying Fortresses and Liberators accompanied by Thunderbolt and Lightning fighters participated in the operations.

A Berlin dispatch said that the Luftwaffe considered the downing of at least 136 American bombers over the Reich territory a birthday present to its "beloved supreme commander," Reich Marshal Hermann Goering, who Tuesday celebrated his fifty first birthday.

New Air Strategy Explained

Domei

BERLIN, January 12.—The greatest air battle which has ever taken place in this war has ended in an undoubted German victory. The number of 136 enemy machines destroyed is not final since further reports on the enemy planes downed which have been received are being examined at present.

Apart from this heavy material loss, the American air force suffered roughly 1,300 of its well-trained airmen who either went down with their machines or were taken prisoner in case they succeeded in making parachute landings.

Thanks to the excellent cooperation of the German air defense, the enemy bomber formations were dispersed so that the bombs had to be dropped over an area of many hundred kilometers. The casualties among the German civilian population were far below those suffered by the attackers.

Apart from the destruction of such a high number of enemy machines, this air battle was above all a great tactical success and was called by air experts as a milestone on the way towards the perfection of the German anti-aircraft defenses and, at the same time, an answer to the question to what extent the Anglo-Americans will be able to protect effectively their planned invasion of Europe by the so-called bomb umbrella.

In examining the reasons which led to this great German success, it is stated that it is due to the so-called "hand-in-hand tactics." When the enemy planes were still flying over the vanguard zone, the belts of the defense stations were already warned and started to operate according to a time schedule. The enemy formation was handed on from one station to the other. In the end, the enemy formation had become so dispersed that the planes were no longer able to make a concentric attack. The bulk of 100 enemy planes were encircled and pressed together so hard by German fighters that they were compelled to jettison their bombs when still over the area of Osnabruack.

All the greater importance must be attached to the success achieved by the German defense forces because of the fact that the enemy bombers were strongly escorted by fighters which tied down a considerable number of German fighters.

According to the latest information, the air battle lasted all the way from the English Channel to the German area and back again. The number of enemy planes shot down may be expected to be increased yet.

121 Enemy Planes Found

Domei

BERLIN, January 12.—Subsequent to aerial combats over Northwestern

(Continued on Col. 7 Page 2)

AWAITING ORDERS to speed their waiting planes toward enemy objectives, Imperial Army fliers, somewhere on the Indo-Burma front, spend a few moment's respite in smoke and "shop talk." (Passed by War Ministry)

Fuehrer's Headquarters

January 12

Northeast of Kerch, strong Soviet attacks supported by battleplanes, were repulsed in embittered fighting while southwest of Dnjepropetrovsk, renewed violent Soviet attacks were frustrated.

In the Kirovograd area, the Soviet pressure continued and in the course of daring counter-attacks, German reconnaissance detachments recaptured a locality and important heights which had been lost recently. Numerous prisoners were taken and 12 guns captured.

Southwest of Cherkassy, several Soviet thrusts were frustrated, while southwest of Pogrobidshe, the German troops are engaged in heavy defensive fighting against the advancing Soviet forces. Southwest of the town, German counter-attacks were also successful yesterday, the troops of a German tank division annihilating one Soviet tank brigade and capturing 50 guns.

In the areas west of Berdichev, and west of Novograd-Volinsk, several local Soviet thrusts were thrown back.

In the Vitebsk sector, all Soviet attacks particularly west of the town were again frustrated with heavy losses inflicted including some 66 tanks destroyed and 15 guns captured. Altogether 359 Soviet tanks were destroyed together with 43 aircraft on the Eastern Front in the past two days.

In southern Italy, violent defensive fighting continued west of Venafro. The town of Cervaro and a mountain top situated northeast of the place were lost after a hard fighting. Insignificant local fighting activity was reported from the remaining front sectors.

As already announced by a special communique American bomber formations suffered heavy losses during their attacks on central Germany in the forenoon of January 11. Due to the excellent collaboration of the German fighters and the anti-aircraft defenses, the enemy attacks were frustrated according to plan. Latest reports revealed that 136 American planes including 124 four-engined bombers were shot down mostly before reaching their targets. The destruction of still further enemy machines is probable.

Manilans to Celebrate Birthday of Pope

Domei

MANILA, January 12.—With Monsignor Guillermo Piani, Apostolic Delegate to the Philippines, as main speaker, the birthday of Pope Pius XII will be celebrated here on January 16.

High Mass will be held at St. Paul's Church at 9 a.m. the same day. Archbishop Michael O'Doherty will officiate at Mass after which the Apostolic Delegate will deliver his speech on the significance of the day.

On the eve of the festivities, a radio program will be held featuring speeches in Japanese, Tagalog, Spanish and English by leading Catholic laymen.

Spanish Reds Form Corps

Domei

LISBON, January 12.—A Spanish Communist Corps has been organized by Spanish Communists at a certain place in Algiers, according to dispatches from Algiers. A special Communist Committee is also reported to have been organized for the purpose of propaganda activities in Spanish Morocco.

F.D.R.'S LABOR BILL FACING OPPOSITION

Proposal Called Despotic Measure and Step Toward Fascism

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 12.—All reports from Washington indicate that a hot Congressional fight is certain to be waged over President Roosevelt's recommendations, yesterday, for a national service legislation. Some members of Congress have already denounced the proposal as fascism and "quack medicine."

The proposal, which would make all labor subject to draft, is bitterly opposed by organized labor, the reports revealed. President Roosevelt's plea that the national service legislation is desireable to make the most efficient use possible of American manpower resources and to raise the morale of the American servicemen and women as well as pleas for a "realistic" tax program with higher rates than those in the present tax bill "apparently fell on very deaf Congressional ears" one dispatch said.

A Berlin dispatch said that Roosevelt's message asking for introduction of the National Service Act in the United States evoked reminiscences in Berlin of reaction to corresponding measures by totalitarian states caused in the British and American democracies. The Wilhelmstrasse pointed out that it was Roosevelt, who for 11 years, denounced the introduction of the National Service Act as an outstanding example of anti democratic attitude.

However, now in the 12th year of his presidency, the Wilhelmstrasse pointed out, he is advocating exactly the same measure as a great achievement and an unfailing means of saving democracy. Thus, Roosevelt's measure must be regarded as "one of those paradoxical steps which recently often mark the policy of Roosevelt and his allies."

Requisition Plan Opposed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 11.—Fierce opposition has already arisen in the United States Congress against the enforcement of the epochal national requisition plan mentioned in the Congressional message given today by President Roosevelt, according to Washington reports.

The proposal is called "a despotic measure," and its materialization is expected to meet with grave difficulties. It is particularly noteworthy that among these opposing factions are not only Republican but also many influential Democratic members of Congress.

One Democratic senator remarked on the proposal as follows:

"The plan for national requisition is without doubt a step toward Fascism, if not the final approach. Also, the recent Presidential message may be regarded as President Roosevelt's announcement of candidacy for a fourth term."

Foe Raids Takao, Ensui

Domei

TAIHOKU, January 12.—The Taiwan Army announced the attack of several enemy bomber planes on Takao and Ensui as follows at 7:30 p.m. today:

"At about 10 p.m. on January 11, several enemy bomber planes attacked the neighborhood of Takao and Ensui but the damage on our side was extremely slight."

42 OFFICERS CHOSEN FOR JAVANESE BODY; HOLD FIRST MEETING

New Members Discuss Future Activities, Aims Of New Service Organ

TO STIMULATE WAR EFFORT

Domei

DJAKARTA, January 12.—Forty-two officers of the Preparatory Committee for the "New National Service Organ" of Java were appointed today at a ceremony held at the headquarters of the Japanese Military Administration here.

The ceremony was immediately followed by the first meeting of the Preparatory Committee, which discussed the details of the future activities of the Committee. This new organ will act as the exclusive body for enabling the population to give positive support to the war effort.

Seen As Powerful Organ

Domei

DJAKARTA, January 12.—The "New National Service Organ" of Java, which is scheduled to be launched on March 1 comprises the whole administrative system as well as all the private organizations for public service and should be powerful enough to thoroughly propel the military administration's policies in order to meet the decisive stage of the current war, declared the Director-General of the Military Administration of Java.

This statement was made at this year's first gubernatorial conference held in January at the headquarters of the Central Council. He also declared that the provincial governors will be given wider scope and officials more power to carry out smoothly the foodstuff increase plan and other measures.

Poetera Being Dissolved

Domei

DJAKARTA, January 12.—The Poetera will be dissolved and the Overseas Chinese Federation will be reorganized as a preliminary to the launching of the New National Service Organ whereby all races in Java will be enabled to participate more effectively in the enhancement of their war effort against the common enemy.

F. Dahler, leader of the local Eurasian population, expressed his readiness to fully support the new organization declaring that the Eurasians are extremely grateful for being given the opportunity to participate in the new system of cooperation with the administration.

It is recalled that the Poetera (Center of Peoples' Strength) was established last March as a system for Indonesians' cooperation with the military administration. The organization, which is headed by Ir Soekarno, has been largely instrumental in enabling the peoples' understanding with the policies of the military administration.

The Overseas Chinese Association, which has been in existence for one year, has also worked for the same purpose. Both organizations maintain branches all over Java. Leaders of both of these organizations will be members of the Preparatory Com-

(Continued on Col. 8 Page 2)

Weddings and Birth Rate Show Increase in Reich

Domei

BERLIN, January 11.—Figures released today by the German Statistics Bureau disclose that the marriages and births showed a upward curve for 1943 despite the fact that Germany has been engaged in the war for five years. Since the outbreak of the current war, Germany had formulated her fundamental policies for the strengthening of her manpower by zealous encouragement of marriages and childbirths. The government policies have borne fruit in the results indicated in the statistics.

During the period of January to September 1943, the number of marriages was registered at 440,903, births at 905,774 and the number of deaths at 725,275, excluding those killed in the war and air raids.

Marriages did not decrease as anticipated in spite of the fact that so many of the men were at the front, but quite to the contrary there were 30,500 more marriages than expected. The figure for births also showed an excellent increase of 42,000 over that of the same period for 1942.

Stupendous Difficulties Are Surmounted by Imperial Seaplane Forces in South

By HIROSHI TOGO
Member of the Navy Press Corps

Gallant Fliers Perform Brilliant War Services In Defiance of Dangers

At the time the seaplane units of the XX Unit that were granted a citation by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet for their meritorious service, as announced by the Navy Ministry, yesterday, commenced activities at Shortland Island, the Solomons, the base was still in the stage of construction and the activities of land, air units restricted. Thus, the importance of the seaplane units was particularly increased.

Even though it was the extremely bad rainy season, they engaged in scouting operations over the sea area southeast of indispensable reef and in the neighborhood of Guadalcanal Island, in guarding operating naval units and in attacking enemy submarines. Despite their limited strength they often attained great results against superior enemy strength.

Seaplanes are not constructed for attack purposes but are made for long scouting flights deep into enemy lines. They are in short, the "eyes" of the Imperial Navy. They carry fuel rather than bombs and bullets. Furthermore, as they have floats that increase resistance, their fighting power is naturally much below land-based plane. Their operation thus is extremely difficult. However they have attacked various types of enemy combat planes with great fighting spirit far beyond the general conception of the activity of seaplanes, and thus has caused enemy planes to recoil with fear and helped the operation of other units.

The correspondent had an opportunity of living at Shortland Island, Solomons, which was the base for the seaplane units.

Start Work Early

Almost every morning, the noise of the seaplane motors awoke me at dawn, and even when it was yet dark, scouting planes were lined up for the take-off. Even in the strong wind and rain that shook the leaves of the palm trees, seaplanes were riding on the white capped waves at their anchoring places. Every member of their crew carried his military sword and pistol. The crews of the torpedo planes look particularly tense and menacing, but those of scouting planes appear less dramatic as on many occasions they have not been able to return safely and as their task is not of a spectacular nature. But they always left in high spirits.

"None could imagine our joy in catching the enemy and reporting to the base. Think of the activity our attack units would then make upon our report. There is no other task that brings such joy and glory," said one pilot with long whiskers.

The faces of all the crew brighten up when they are given a hearty sendoff by their unit chiefs and ground crews, as they start for action.

Dense clouds covered the horizon like huge mountains as the seaplanes took off. They have only radio receivers to guide them. The base was all ears to hear a report from them.

"We are now fighting," a report flashed in. Thus it became known to us that they had encountered enemy planes that prevented their free activity. All those around the receiver sat tensely. In the past some planes failed to return after sending such a report, and thus we all felt an unpleasant presentiment. All prayed for the safety of the seaplanes and their crews. But the radio receiver remained silent for a long time.

Boring Downed

Suddenly there was heard the noise of the buzzing motor to the southward. One seaplane barely managed to return home. It was the plane piloted by Sub-Lieutenant S. As he climbed out of his plane, he shouted, "I have done it. It was a Boeing." His plane had one bullet hole in its floats and 2 more on the wing. One of the crew was also slightly wounded. It must be the first seaplane that fought and downed an Air Fortress in the present war. Sub-Lieutenant S was loudly cheered by all at the base for his brave act.

Early that morning Sub-Lieutenant S was flying southward through the Rendova Islands, and he flew low to avoid army fighter planes. Suddenly he was notified that enemy planes were in sight, and as he prepared for action, the news "we are now fighting" was flashed to the base.

At first the enemy maintained an altitude of about 500 meters and about 5,000 meters from our planes. Realizing that his plane was only a seaplane, the enemy came down on him at a terrific speed, firing at his plane as it passed him from the rear to the front. Then it suddenly turned to the right and went to his rear, and again came to the front. The Japanese pilot fought the enemy for about 20 minutes. The enemy plane then changed its tactics and

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YAMAZAKI'S LAST RITES BEING CONDUCTED TODAY

To Bury Hero of Attu At Tama Cemetery

The remains of the late Lieutenant-General Yasuyo Yamazaki, the hero of Attu, were brought back to Tokyo yesterday for burial ceremony today at the Tama Cemetery, chosen as the last resting place of the hero commander.

As Yasuyuki, the second son of the late Lieutenant-General, alighted from the train at Uyeno Station yesterday tenderly bearing the white box containing the remains and the tablet embodying the spirit of his father, a sudden, profound silence fell over the noisy, bustling crowd at the station. Baggages were hastily thrown aside, hats and coats removed and heads bent low in silent prayer.

The remains were reposed last night at the Kaikosha in Kudan and the ceremonies at Tama Cemetery are scheduled to take place at 3 p.m. today. (See Picture on Page 2)

Yoshizawa Sees Laurel, Recto on Manila Visit

Domei

MANILA, January 12.—Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, who arrived here yesterday afternoon, paid a courtesy call on President Jose P. Laurel at the Malacanan this morning accompanied by Shozo Murata, Japanese Ambassador to the Philippines.

Ambassador Yoshizawa engaged in long, cordial conversations with the Philippine Chief Executive. Following his visit with the President, the Japanese envoy called on Foreign Minister Claro M. Recto at the Foreign Ministry building. Later, he visited the Japanese Naval Headquarters.

DEWEY, WILLKIE HEADING LIST AS G.O.P. CANDIDATES

MacArthur Not Popular In Presidential Race

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 12.—An Associated Press poll taken of members attending the Republican National Committee meeting which opened in Chicago yesterday, revealed that Governor of New York State Thomas Dewey, and Republican candidate during the last presidential election Wendell Willkie, completely headed the field of candidates in the Presidential race according to a Chicago dispatch.

The ballot results revealed the following.

Thomas Dewey 21; Wendell Willkie 21; Governor of Ohio John W. Bricker five; Harold Stassen, Governor of Minnesota, four; Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, two; Dwight H. Green, Governor of Illinois, two; Earl Warren, Governor of California, two; General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, one; and those who were undecided numbered 23.

Armament Conference Scheduled in Nanking

Domei

NANKING, January 12.—The War Ministry will convene a three-day National Armament Conference tomorrow with military representatives and specialists from all over the country attending. During the meeting, frank views will be exchanged regarding improvement in weapons and equipment for the military units.

Discussions will also be held on the continuation of war efforts, shoulder-to-shoulder with the Japanese Forces, in order to fulfill the gigantic mission of emancipating the whole of East Asia.

JAPANESE AIR UNITS IN INDO-BURMA AREA ATTAIN BIG RESULTS

Latest Reports Reveal Enemy Lost 152 Planes During December Actions

FACILITIES OF FOE SMASHED

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, January 12.—The comprehensive war results scored by the Imperial Air Units during the month of December over the Burma-India border have been found on the basis of more detailed survey to be 152 enemy planes shot down, damaged, bombed and set afire, increasing by 29 planes the figure revealed in the announcement made by the Imperial Headquarters on January 4 that 123 had been shot down and damaged.

In addition, it has been confirmed that the devastation which the Imperial Air Arm has inflicted on enemy shipping and installations during the same period has been very great.

The composite results achieved by our Imperial Air Units together with the results gained and confirmed subsequent to the Imperial Headquarter's announcement of January 14 is as follows:

Enemy planes shot down 104; damaged 35; damaged and set ablaze on the ground 13. Total 152. (Imperial Headquarter's announcement: enemy planes shot down 104; damaged 19. Total 123.)

Loss on our side: Self-blasted or not yet returned or damaged 22 planes. (Imperial Headquarter's announcement: 24 planes).

Losses inflicted on the enemy shipping and installations:

Enemy vessels sunk: Five 5,000 ton-class ships; two medium-sized ships; six 6,000 or 7,000 ton-class ships. Total 13 ships.

Enemy ground installations blasted or set ablaze: Warehouses and docks, 12 places; railway installations and tracks blasted, 12 places; and other numerous cars and military supply dumps blasted or set ablaze.

U.S. Fliers Refused Cooperation

Domei

CANTON, January 12.—Grim tales recounted by those reaching here after escaping from Kweilin describe the anguish of the Americans connected with the supply branches of the U.S. air force who bemoaned, in an interview with a reporter of a Chinese newspaper, the non-cooperation of the Chinese people and the unscrupulous dealings by the tradesmen. The following testimony clearly exposes the antipathy held by the Americans stationed in China towards the Chinese people.

"In spite of the fact that it is the agreed opinion of influential authorities that the offensive on Japan must be carried out from China, and despite our constant efforts for its execution, the fact that our plans have not seen fruition is due mainly to the absolutely non-cooperative attitude of the Chinese peoples. Since the combining of their air force with our unit, the Chungking authorities have improved to some extent, but it is still lamentably insufficient.

"The general public does not hold a particle of desire to cooperate with us. The most harassing difficulty facing our men is the dearth of daily necessities of which their tradesmen are fully aware. Taking advantage of our difficulty they raise the prices of daily necessities to absurdly high levels. We have literally become the target of their unscrupulous exploitation.

"Consequently, every little necessity must be flown over from India tremendously obstructing the trans-

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Shinobu Made Member Of Imperial Academy

The Imperial Academy decided yesterday to recommend Dr. Jumpei Shinobu as a new member.

Dr. Shinobu is a well-known authority on international law and diplomatic history, and has written many books on these subjects. In May last year, he received the Imperial Prize for his lectures on Wartime International Law.

During the Russo-Japanese War, he served with the Army as an administrator of the occupied territory. At the time of the Shanghai Incident of 1932 and the China Affair of 1936, he was the adviser on international law to the Imperial Fleet in China Waters. In 1943, he was appointed a councilor of the Supreme Price Court.

NETAJI ENCOURAGES INDIA NATIONAL ARMY

Units Now in Burma Exhorted to Unite And Fight Bravely

Domei

UNDISCLOSED PLACE IN BURMA, January 12.—Stressing the need for unity and bravery, Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, for about an hour yesterday afternoon exhorted crack units of the Indian National Army which had advanced into Burma from various parts of East Asia.

Mr. Bose's exhortation, in substance, follows:

"Unity and bravery are the motto of the Indian National Army which stands on the foremost front in the fight for the liberation of our Fatherland.

"You have as your friends the 3,000,000 compatriots who have been mobilized in East Asia and the 380,000,000 people in the homeland who are waiting for your march. Not only that, but you have unstinted support from our friendly Powers.

"The very highest treatment I received from our friendly East-Asiatic Powers on my way back from the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations is proof of their unstinted support to our cause.

"Only by realizing the independence of our homeland with all our might can we respond to that support. I mean to march with you! I mean to fight with you!"

Pledges Full War Effort

Domei

SHONAN, January 12.—"We give you our word that we will fight bravely against alien oppressors of our Motherland with complete faith in victory," declared Mrs. M. V. Chinnammu, a member of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment Training Camp, in a radio broadcast to India, yesterday evening.

"If we win our battle, we shall have won our freedom, but if on the other hand we die on the battlefield, we shall have died as martyrs mourned by the whole nation," she added.

The Indian National Army, Mrs. Chinnammu continued, will be backed by the might of the nations of Greater East Asia under the leadership of Japan whose unsheathed sword of justice will see that Asia is no more the field for unscrupulous exploitation by Anglo-Americans.

Concluding, she said, "Let us look forward to that bright day when British imperialism will have been totally destroyed and when everlasting freedom will have dawned upon Mother India."

Woman Leader Confident

Miss Swaminathan Lakshmi, head of the Women's Department of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment, declared that rallying under the slogan of "Freedom or Death" the Indian Women's Corps were resolutely determined to carry the torch of hope to their unfortunate sisters in the Indian motherland.

Interviewed yesterday by an Asahi correspondent at XX Camp in Burma, where she had followed the Provisional Government of Free India, Captain Lakshmi, her small figure neatly clad in a trim uniform with epaulets bearing the initials I.N.A. standing out conspicuously, spoke on the future and the hopes entertained for the Rani of Jhansi Regiment. The following conversation ensued with the correspondent:

Question: What are your hopes for the Women's Corps?

Answer: When we think of the Maidens' Corps that once fought against the British under Lakshmi Bai, I am certain that our regiment will be able to participate as one flank of the Indian National Army. We are receiving training to take part in front line action. The women of India have contributed greatly to national matters and the knowledge that there is a Women's Corps in the National Army will no doubt have effective and forceful reaction on the women in India with regard to the movement to liberate our Motherland.

Question: What is the present status of the Women's Corps:

Answer: In Shonan, we have corps of XX number and in Burma XX. As the Burma Corps is newly organized, it is expected that the number will be doubled in the future. The women undergo night practices and jungle war maneuvers, in the same manner as the men. In addition, they are receiving practical training as nurses. At the same time, they are also studying Japanese.

Question: What would be the repercussions in India?

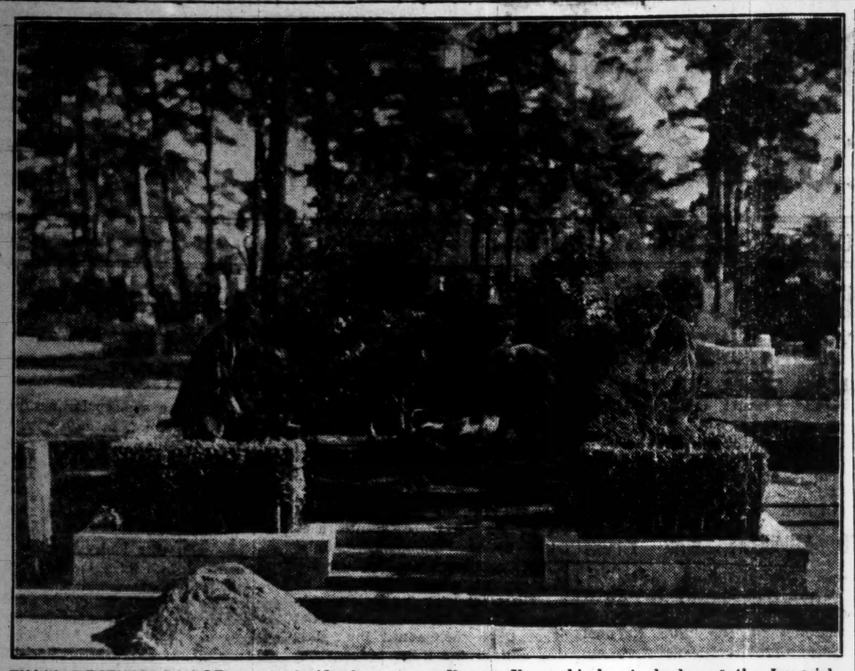
Answer: The activities of Pandit J. Nehru's sisters have the same objective in view. Although no connections can be made with their imprisoned leaders, I am confident that wholehearted cooperation will be accorded us upon our advance into India. In India, we have a large mass of uneducated women, who are living for the most part in the rural districts. We shall go into the villages and attempt to enlighten these women and to improve the health conditions. We shall have to solve first of all the famine problems in regions to be occupied by the Indian National Army. We shall exemplify in ourselves the lofty principles of our movement and carry the torch of hope to the womanhood of India.

Question: What assistance do you receive from the women's organizations of the friendly nations?

Answer: My mother and Mrs. Kora in Japan always send me words of encouragement and hope. The wives of the Prime Minister of Thailand and Burma are also backing our movement. I have never been to Japan yet, but I am sure that the Japanese women fully comprehend the goal toward which we are striving. The Japanese soldiers are strong because the Japanese women are strong.

Question: What is the slogan of the Women's Corps?

Answer: We have adopted the same slogan as that of the Indian National Army, with a further addition of "Freedom or Death."



FINAL RESTING PLACE . . Amid the solemn stillness of Tama Cemetery, a spot has been selected for the eternal repose of the remains of Lieutenant-General Yasuyo Yamazaki, heroic leader of the Imperial Garrison Forces at Attu. Shown above are workmen hurrying preparations for the burial ceremony which is scheduled to be held at 2 p.m. today.

Duff-Cooper Facing Difficult Job Ahead As British Envoy to Degaullist Regime

Domei

BERLIN, January 11.—Alfred Duff-Cooper, the new British envoy to the French dissident regime, has arrived in Algiers. It is not known so far whether besides Duff-Cooper, who hold's the rank of Ambassador without being accredited as such, Harold MacMillan will retain his former position of "resident British Minister for French North Africa" or whether he will be transferred to another post.

Duff-Cooper's mission is doubtlessly one of the most difficult a British diplomat has to carry out at present. He is to represent Great Britain with a body for the status of which there is no precedent. Neither Great Britain nor the United States have recognized de jure or de facto General de Gaulle and his committee as the French Government. General de Gaulle has not even been recognized as Chief of the Government of French North Africa, for such a definition would mean that there is no longer any relationship between French North Africa and France. So far the Anglo-American powers have not been able to make up their minds on this point, although the lasting separation of Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia from France is doubtless the aim especially of the British Government.

The sole government that has taken any decisive step in the recognition of de Gaulle is the Soviet Union which addresses the General as "the representative of the interests of the French Republic." For this reason alone Soviet Ambassador Wyshinsky, accredited with the Algiers committee, already has a stronger position than his Anglo-American colleagues.

Knows French Well

Like Sir Austin Chamberlain and Lord Robert Vansittart, Mr. Duff Cooper belongs to the category of British politicians who throughout their lives have boasted of loving France, meaning that they believe they know the French better than the rest of their fellow countrymen. In fact Duff-Cooper's book on Talleyrand is quite well-written and shows a certain insight into the French character. His present nomination may partly be ascribed to this publication and also to his numerous social contacts. Nevertheless it is doubtful whether Duff-Cooper will be successful in tiding over the present situation between Great Britain and de Gaulle.

It is true that de Gaulle has enjoyed the support of British officialdom for many years, and it is to this support that he owes his present position as President of the Algiers Committee. However, the current that carried de Gaulle to high positions in London sprang less from admiration for his personality or sympathy for his cause than from Anglo-American rivalry for influence in Western Europe and North Africa. After Admiral Darlan had become Eisenhower's protagonist, it was inevitable that de Gaulle become Churchill's champion although the British Premier entertains a deep dislike for the French General.

Great Britain's relationship with de Gaulle was paradoxical in so far as the General gained his goal at a moment when the Anglo-American antagonism in French North Africa had practically been decided, that is, in favor of the British. As President of the Algiers Committee, de Gaulle saw himself deprived of the most important trumpcard he had played during his former career namely, the exploitation of the Anglo-American rivalry over the French dissidents. Already at Casablanca Roosevelt and Churchill had agreed on Giraud and de Gaulle as being equally incapable and inefficient. De Gaulle's behavior towards Roosevelt, and also towards Hull upon the latter's return from Moscow, cost him any chance of collaboration with the United States.

Not Showing Consideration

The ruthless settling of the Lebanon affair by the British Foreign Office shows that Britain no longer expects to waste any special considerations on de Gaulle. Today, after the Lebanon crisis has shown to all the world the political isolation of the French dissident leaders, de Gaulle is more than ever in need of the support of a power which can protect him against Anglo-American pressure. De Gaulle's alliance with Moscow is therefore nothing more than an attempt on the part of the French dissidents to avert the fate which the Anglo-American hope will befall them. That this policy in which Edward Benes is also playing a role, as shown by his recent visit to Algiers, is throwing the French dissidents into the servitude of Moscow instead of that of the Anglo Americans has obviously been overlooked by the French leader.

Duff-Cooper's next task will be the strengthening of the conservative elements. He will probably try to bring the Algiers Committee under the sway of the British by encroaching on Wyshinsky's sphere of influence. The "Daily Telegraph" reported that Duff-Cooper's first official action had been the handing over of an inquiry of the British Government as to the fate of Flandin as well as of other arrested followers of Giraud.

Brazil Hit by Fuel Lack

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 12.—The fuel shortage in Rio de Janeiro is causing considerable difficulties, according to reports received here.

Benches have been put in street cars in order to meet the congestion resulting from the curtailment of operation of auto busses. The city administration is said to be planning to change still more gasoline motor busses to charcoal burning in order to relieve the fuel situation which is seriously hampering traffic.

Bengal Famine Unabated

Domei

LISBON, January 12.—The famine in Bengal, India, has not abated. During last week, 1,950 of the starving patients brought to the hospitals in Bengal died, according to Calcutta reports. Also at Calcutta, several thousands of Indians are suffering from extreme starvation, and many are dying on the streets.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

old Polish border, the refugee regime in London issued a statement clarifying its "intention to demand that the old Polish territory should be liberated and the sovereignty of Poland should be restored in accordance with the principles set forth in the Atlantic Charter." The Soviet Government on January 11 issued a statement through Tass, which may be regarded as its reply to the Polish statement. According to this, the Soviet attitude on the matter is that Poland should consider as her rights and interests the areas in which the majority of Poles reside, and should restore only the territory occupied by the Germans since 1939.

What is to become of the rest of the old Polish territory? Needless to say, it is to be incorporated into the Soviet Union. Not only that, but in the event of a "revived Poland" emerging as suggested by the Soviets, that will have to join the bloc to be formed under Soviet influence. In fact, the refugee regime is even now being urged to join the Soviet-Czechoslovakian alliance which was concluded some time ago. We do not know what attitude the Polish refugee regime will adopt in regard to the situation but we wish to ask what the British Government is going to do about it. If Britain had been the powerful nation it once pretended to be, one would suppose that she would have a word or two to say on the matter but no such a thing can be expected of her in the present circumstances. The truth is that her attitude was already decided at the Teheran Conference and only the minor nations which were to be used as pawns in the game of power politics do not seem to be aware of it.

General Jan C. Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, in his speech before the Imperial Parliamentary Association on November 25 said that the world hereafter was to be ruled jointly by the Soviet Union, United States and Britain but in contrast to the two giants Britain was too poor and small. By this it is meant that the British Isles are isolated as a result of the high degree of autonomy accorded the various components of the Empire.

Thus in order that Britain may stand on terms of equality with the Soviets and the United States she must incorporate not only the minor nations of Western Europe but also France. Such was the Smutsian view expressed on that occasion. It is clear that this has been occasioned by the general British concern over the steady westward advance of the Red tide in Europe, inasmuch as Britain no longer has any self-confidence in her ability to check that advance in the Straits of Dover. For it is unthinkable that such a dangerous plan should be entertained by the British merely for the sake of enlarging British territory in Europe.

There can no longer be any doubt as to the fact that Britain has sold her conscience and the Atlantic Charter over to the Soviet Union. The point is whether she can secure such a payment in Western Europe as Smuts suggests. No doubt the minor nations of Europe, with the example of Poland before their eyes, will watch their steps in shocked realization of their precarious positions, so that the Smutsian plan is not likely to be carried out so easily but so far as his proposal to grab France is concerned we can only stand amazed at the brazen impudence of the suggestion.

On the anti-Axis side, arrangements are apparently being made for the Soviet Union, not Britain, to inherit France. We have already pointed out that French North Africa has been bolshevized, indicating the tendency among the anti-Axis-occupied areas. North Africa is no longer so much an Anglo-American base as a Soviet vantage ground. Without American aid and abandoned by Britain, the De Gaulle regime (witness the Lebanon affair) has sought protection of the Soviets, while Communists are the real masters of the Algiers regime. It must also be remembered that it is Algiers that is the real substance of French North Africa, while Algiers is not merely a French colony but an integral political and economic part of France. We must know, then, that there is not only a Vichy regime in France but also a Communist regime.

It is for this reason that we say that the inheritor of Vichy within the anti-Axis camp is not Britain but the Soviet Union. The British Government early this month sent Alfred Duff-Cooper to Algiers as Ambassador but how can Britain expect a man of his limited capacities to put himself against such astute Soviet masters of statecraft as A. J. Vishinsky, Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, and Alexander Bogomolov?

ARGENTINE ATTITUDE HAMPERS U.S. AIMS

Slows Down Yankees' Diplomacy in Latin-America, Says P.I. Press

Domei

MANILA, January 12.—The traditional policy of the United States to dominate the western hemisphere has hit a snag due to the resolute, inflinching stand of the Argentine Government, the Manila Tribune asserted this morning in its editorial, the "United States Defied."

The editorial stated that the action on the part of the Argentine Government indicates that the dollar diplomacy of the United States finds the going tough in Latin America. It added that the "firm, independent attitude of the Bolivian Government despite American bulldozing revealed it is not only Argentina that is standing up for her independence and sovereignty."

What underhanded move the United States will launch against Bolivia requires little imagination, the Tribune declared, since her bag of tricks is full and sinister. "But how long will the Latin American people submit to such infamous treatment," the paper asked.

It is said that Argentina—the only neutral nation in Latin America—has already recognized Bolivia. This clearly indicates that even the United States is unable to do what she please with such a strong nation as Argentina, the Tribune pointed out, adding "That the smaller states must at least, on the surface, show agreement with the American policies is inevitable due to the difference of national power and prestige. But what does America hope to attain by creating a semblance of unity through the strong arm methods?

"The United States who sold her heart to the devil may believe that everything can be attained through power of the dollar but how will she reconcile herself to the fact that there are other peoples who possess conscience who still love their independence and who, if necessary, will rise to fight to protect their freedom," the Tribune bluntly concluded.

Japanese Air Units In Indo-Burma Area Attain Big Results

(Continued from Page 1)

portation of our absolutely essential supplies of arms and ammunition and gasoline.

"Without the smooth flow of war supplies and arms in great quantity, our plans for an offensive on Japan from China is a mere wistful dream. If the Chinese people earnestly desire an attack on Japan, they must cooperate with us. We have no further use for their lip service."

These complaints voiced by the Americans are typically exemplified in a recent report reaching us from the front.

During the end of last year, it was reported, one of the American planes which came raiding Canton was seriously riddled by the accurate gunfire of the Japanese Wild Eagles and made a forced landing, fortunately, in friendly territory. The plane was a mangled heap, but the two American pilots were able to land safely by parachutes. They made their way to one Chinese village and begged for aid and food, but not one of the villagers raised a finger to aid them. Encountering extreme difficulties through their loss of direction and language difficulty, it is reported they barely managed to reach their base in Kweilin.

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Seaplanes of Nippon Overcome Obstacles In Fighting Enemies

(Continued from Page 1)

attacked his plane from the left side. A more opportune moment could not have been created. The sub-lieutenant who realized that all the crews were of the same mind, made a sudden turn to the left, and thus coming over the enemy plane that also turned to the left. The two planes were only 20 meters apart. Sub-Lieutenant S's plane above and the enemy below, the wings of the two almost touching. The ruddy faced Americans were quite visible and that stimulated his sense of animosity and the Japanese crew poured bullets on them.

A terrible shock was felt below. It appeared that the enemy's fuel tank had exploded and in the next instant, a fire rose from one end of the wing of the enemy plane, and then the huge Boeing fell straight into the jungle below.

Another Plane Hit

In another instance, a plane piloted by Warrant Officer U had to turn back when it had flown for about 300 miles, because of engine trouble, and when it passed Ganonga Island, it discovered a Boeing flying about 1,000 meters away. With its superior speed, the enemy plane came attacking. Waiting until the enemy had come quite near, Warrant Officer U opened fire. His plane was in trouble, but he was determined and cool. As though the enemy plane was afraid of the fighting spirit of our plane, every-time it fired on our plane it flew away beyond the firing distance. On the second attack of the enemy our plane opened full fire upon it, and it was clearly seen that our bullets shot through the window panes of the enemy plane, and the enemy crews were in consternation. The fight was then ended. The huge Boeing tipped foreward and then dropped into a dense cloud, never to be seen again.

For a disabled plane, it was really a death fight, and it received five shots. Warrant Officer S who was at a machine gun was killed on the plane, and a wireless operator was seriously wounded in his abdomen. As the plane's left rudder was cut off it could barely manage to float. The wounded wireless operator, though seriously wounded, kept on shouting: "The enemy had escaped." The sight of the plane when it returned moved all to tears.

Always on the Job

It is the iron will of our crew that makes it possible to attack the enemy when our planes are disabled or the crews are wounded. Our scouting activity depends on this iron will. Over the vast sea areas our patrol units fly in search of enemy planes. They are all nerves, watching every speck in the vast sky and over the sea.

Through on the Equator, the temperature falls to ten or 15 degrees below zero at high altitude. Then become sleepy and require oxygen inhalers. In leaving their base they don heavy, thick flying togs. A sense of drowsiness may overtake them but they must be on the alert for more than ten hours for enemy planes.

Through the activity of these units, 25 reports of discovery of enemy task units, fleets and transports have been received. The scouting around Guadalcanal was extremely difficult, and there fierce battles with enemy fighter planes were fought. Particularly at the dusk of November 14, our scouting seaplanes found a powerful enemy unit going northward in search of our transports in the area west of Guadalcanal Island. Immediately they reported to our base and guided our fleets and thus made the great victory of the third sea battle off the Solomons possible. Nothing could be compared to the joy of this report, "Enemy discovered."

The guarding of operating units and transports against the danger of submarine and air attacks is also an important task of seaplanes. For this activity, the units have been assigned several hundred times. Then in guarding against air attacks, our seaplanes always fought numerically superior enemies, more than 10 times in many cases. Everytime, however, we succeeded in destroying enemy planes and preventing torpedoing by enemy submarines, and thus fulfilled the duty of guarding our units.

Many of our pilots crashed their planes against those of the enemy unit leaders. The air battle fought in guarding our forces number 97. Enemy Boeing planes shot down by our seaplanes units total 99. In their operations against enemy submarines, they discovered 22 submarines, and sank 6, while heavily damaging 16 others.

Seaplanes silently perform their patient task of ferreting the enemy and when the enemies are found they fight until the enemy forces have been dashed.

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Japanese Continue Mop-Up In Chihsi, Chichung

Domei

HSIMEN, January 12.—The unrelenting mopping up campaigns of the XX Corps of the Japanese Army in the Chihsi and Chichung districts have scored the following composite results for the month of Dec.

Number of encounters	289
Enemy corpses lift behind	16,003
Prisoners taken	891
Facilities blasted	83

War tropies seized:

Light machine guns; 881 rifles; 14,086 rounds of rifle bullets; 438 revolvers; 9 automatic rifles 197 mines; 3,486 hand grenades; 242 guns; 768 bayonets.

136 Enemy Raiders Smashed by Reich In Huge Air Battle

(Continued from Page 1)

Germany demolished forms of 124 four-engined American bombers were found within German territory, according to an announcement by German military authorities. Furthermore, it is stated that 12 enemy fighter planes were also ascertained to have been shot down.

Many Prisoners Taken

Domei

BERLIN, January 12.—A large number of American aviators have been taken prisoners in Germany as the result of forced landing in German territory following aerial combats. The Yankee pilots appeared to have been tremendously astounded by the accuracy and ferocity of German A-A fire. They are reported to have said, "It is an act of madness to attempt to raid Germany in broad daylight."

Biggest Sky Clash in War

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 12.—The recent air raid by the United States air forces on Northwestern Germany developed into the greatest sky battle since the beginning of the war. It is reported that the "Flying Fortresses" and four-motored Liberator planes alone, that participated in the raid, numbered more than 700.

According to an American pilot who took part in the fight, the German side used every type of fighter planes to resist the raiders. With the weather very favorable, there developed the greatest air battle in history, that raged for three hours.

The commander of a certain United States air unit that participated in the raid said: "Excepting only three minutes after reaching Germany, the United States air forces were constantly attacked by superior German fighter planes."

British Raid Berlin

Domei

LISBON, January 12.—A unit of British Mosquito bomber planes raided Berlin on the night of January 10, the British Air Ministry announced today, according to London reports.

Enemy Bombs Greece

Domei

BERLIN, January 12.—Anti-Axis air forces blindly bombed the port of Piraeus, on the southern coast of Greece, at noon yesterday, and caused some casualties among the citizens, according to reports from Athens.

Twining Commands Raiders

Domei

LISBON, January 11.—The terror raid made on Sofia yesterday was carried out by the Flying Fortress constituents of the United States 15th Air Force, it was revealed today by an United Press dispatch.

The report added that this air force was stationed in North Africa until recently, but from recent indications it appears that it has been transferred to Italy. Lieutenant-General Nathan F. Twining is reported to be in command of the air unit.

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42 Officers Chosen For Javanese Body; Hold First Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

mittee for creation of the New Service System.

Java's Papers Enthusiastic

Domei

DJAKARTA, January 12.—Journals throughout Java editorially chorused welcome for the creation on March 1 of a powerful organization concentrating all the population of Java to push the war effort toward attaining ultimate victory as announced on January 9 by Lieutenant-General Kumakichi Harada, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Java.

The journal, Asiaraya, typically declared: "In lining up the 50,000,000 inhabitants of Java for the sacred cause makes whole Java a powerful fighting unit comparable to the intrepid battleship plunging toward a sea battle." The paper also paid high tribute to the Poetera, which is soon to be dissolved, for rendering meritorious services in remoulding the Indonesians toward Japan's war cause.

The Chinese daily, Kung Yung Pao, exhorted the Chinese people to fully cooperate not only with the military administration but also with other local inhabitants there, by living up to wider ideals embraced by the New Service Body.

Meanwhile, Soekardjo Wirjopranoto, member of the Central Council, declared that the New Body will bring about smoother cooperation among the different races, which are represented in Java. "The ideals and policies of Japan will penetrate deeper and wider than heretofore to all strata of Java's population through the New Service Body's extensive network of membership which the Poetera lacks," he stated.

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